(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विधि न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम० तम्बी दुरई): (क) भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 130 यह उपबंध करता है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय दिल्ली में अथवा ऐसे अन्य स्थान या स्थानों में अधिविष्ट होगा जिन्हें भारत का मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति, राष्ट्रपति के अनुमोदन से, समय-समय पर, नियत करे।

(ख) तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक राज्य की सरकारों ने दक्षिण भारत के लिए क्रमशः राज्यों की राजधानियों में उच्चतम न्यायलाय की न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने हेतु सुझाव दिया था। त्रिपुरा और पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकारों ने कलकत्ता में उच्चतम न्यायलाय की एक न्यायपीठ की स्थापना की इच्छा की। पूर्वी और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में विधि मंत्रियों ने सर्वसम्मति से एक संकल्प अंगीकार किया कि उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनके क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त स्थान पर अधिविष्ट हों।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) इस संबंध में भारत के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Vacancies earmarked for SC/ST/OBC judges

699. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the Minister of LAW & JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) details of vacancies of judges indifferent High Courts and CATs as also in Supreme Court as on date;

(b) details of vacancies which are earmarked for SC, ST and OBCs; and

(c) the steps taken to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) As on 1.5.1998, against the sanctioned strength of 26 Judges, 21 Judges were in position in the Supreme Court of India, leaving 5 vacancies of Judges to be filled up.

As on 1.5.1998, against the sanctioned strength of 585 Judges/Additional Judges, 481 Judges/Additional Judges were in position in the High Courts, leaving 104 vacancies of Judges/Additional Judges to be filled up.

As on 1.5.1998, there were 3 vacancies of Vice-Chairman, 3 vacancies of Judicial Members and 10 vacancies of Administrative Members, in various benches of Central Administrative Tribunal.

(b) The Constitution does not provide for reservation in the matter of appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts on the basis of caste or class of persons.

No formal reservation has been prescribed for SC/ST/OBC in appointment of Members/Vice Chairman/Chairman in the Central Administrative Tribunal.

(c) The procedure for appointment of Judges of High Courts, Supreme Court and Members/Vice Chairman/Chairman in the Central Administrative Tribunal involves consultations among several constitutional authorities. Every effort is being made to fill existing vacancies at the earliest.

Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

700. SHRI HANSRAJ BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) number of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and in various High Courts of the country;

(b) the dates since when the vacancies have occurred; and

(c) the reasons for not filling the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI): (a) to (c) As on 1.5.98, against the sanctioned strength of 26 Judges, 21 Judges were in position in the Surpeme Court of India, leaving 5 vacancies of Judges to be filled up. These vacancies arose on 12.6.1997, 13.7.1997, 21.12.1997, 18.1.1998 and 1.5.1998.

As on 1.5.1998, against the sanctioned strength of 585 Judges/Additional Judges,